

1
David and Susanna Ruckman who
came from New Jersey to what is now
Highland county Va. Had 10 children
6 boys and 4 girls. 2 sons died in
infancy David & Johnath. They raised
4 sons & 4 daughters namely Samuel
who lived in Highland and married Nancy
Hartman & Margaret Slaven daughter of
John Slaven head of Greenbrier. Samuel
Ruckman was the father of John H. Nancy
Hade, Mary Gurn (by first wife) David V,
James, Acie, Elizabeth Corwin.

2 John Ruckman went to Ohio when a
young man married there and had a son
Abiga.

3 James Ruckman went to Ill. and married
Margaret Bonnet - had a son James and
a daughter.

4 David Little Ruckman married Priscilla
Hade - came from Highland is the fore father
of all the Ruckmans in the Little Levels dis

- 1 Elizabeth Ruckman married a Mr Givens and went west.
- 2 Sophia Ruckman married John Gunn and was the mother of the late Mrs Margaret Harper of Knaps Creek the late George Ginger of Huntersville was a grandson of John & Sophia Gunn.
- 3 Mary Ruckman married James Blawen and went to Ohio and left 1 child.
- 4 Hannah Ruckman married Timothy Holcomb and settled on Stamping Creek and then went west. She had one daughter Mrs Susan Reynolds and a number of other children.

"The Old House"

— the

Cochran - Ruckman

House — said to have
been built before

1800

— near Mill Point

BURIAL PLACES OF THE ROUSH BROTHERS

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

This historical account is unusual in two ways. First, that so many brothers had service, in the War for Independence, an authentic record of which is to be found for each one.

Second, that they are buried in such close proximity to each other, remotely located from the places of their military service. Although, we have made extensive inquiry we have found no equal historical record.

Many inquires come from across the country asking for information to determine their eligibility for membership in patriotic societies, such as the Sons of the American Revolution, and Daughters of the American Revolution. This account will furnish all needed facts for the members on this large family.

The burial places are within a little more than ten mile radius of each other. Interested persons can visit all the graves within a couple of hours time, following the map herewith presented.

Copies of this document will be filed with the Congressional Library in Washington, DC and in the S.A.R. and D.A.R. Libraries in Washington, and the Ohio Historical Society and many other libraries.

This is a publication for the ROUSH AND ALLIED FAMILIES ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Authored by Dr. Lester L. Roush who has personally visited and taken the pictures of all these grave markers, during the month of September, 1970.

These brothers and brothers-in-law have all left their mark in the world. All generations benefit by their contribution to Civilization in the following special ways:

1. They were God-fearing men of high moral character, the noblest contribution which any man can make for the benefit of posterity.
2. They were men of vision who foresaw how America could benefit the world, and contributed much to its founding.
3. They influenced the establishment of the public school system for America, often beginning in their own home, "for their own and their neighbor's children."
4. They believed that religion as well as education was necessary to "good government of mankind." ALL helped to establish schools and churches in their respective communities, many of which still flourish today.
5. Their dreams, their activities, the causes they promoted have received the approbation of succeeding generations.

Philip Roush (1741 - 1820)

So far as present facts are known Philip was the oldest brother, born 1741 - died 1820.

To Whom It May Concern:

I hereby certify that the name of Philip Roush appears as a private on a depreciation day list of Northampton County Militia, Continental Line, in the War of the Revolution.

The name of Philip Roush also appears as Private on a "List of Arms Lost in the Battle of Nescopeck by the 7 Mo. Volunteer Captain John Vanetten, September 10, 1780," with the notation "Rifle and Appertenances" following Northampton County Militia, in the War of the Revolution. (Page 342 Vol. IV, and page 547, Vol. VIII, Pennsylvania Archives, Fifth Series.)

The Reverend Tyman Williams of Shenandoah County, Virginia made an important discovery for the Roush Family.

This he writes:

"When my old home "Birdswood," near Woodstock, Shenandoah County, Virginia was broken up, I found in the attic some papers of my great, great grandfather, Col. Abraham Bird, also original Member of the County Committee of Safety, having to do with the transactions of the Committee, and including first complete list of its members in the minutes of the first meeting. On one of five militia Muster Rolls that of Jacob Holman's Company (the Mill Creek settlers of the county) are the names of Henry, Philip, Jacob and John Roush, Jr.

Married Katherine Kelchner, 1765, buried in Roush Cemetery about one mile west of Cheshire, Ohio the above pictured stone marking his grave. They had 13 children.

John Roush, Jr. (1742 - 1816)

Nine brothers we are told by Historians and by family tradition, served the American Army in the cause of Independence 1774 to 1781. John attained the rank of Captain. He seems to have retained that rank among his brothers. He was their purchasing agent for the 6,000 acre tract of land along the Ohio above Point Pleasant, Virginia. To this they all came soon after their Mother's death in 1796. John was Captain of the Shenandoah County Company, born 1742, died 1816 (?).

Captain John Roush (Shenandoah Militia) Auditor's Account 1779 - 1780

Militia Dr. No 243 Warrant to John Tipton for provisions furnished Capt. John Roush's Company of Shenandoah. -- 23-13-6.

He was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, 1742, died in Mason County, Virginia, buried in the old cemetery in Point Pleasant. Married Dorothy Henkle. He was the first Sheriff of Mason County, a lay evangelist of the Lutheran Church, assisting the Reverend Paul Henkle, his wife's brother. The above pictured stone marks his grave. Together with another Revolutionary soldier buried near by. They had no children.

Balser Roush (1745 - 1845)

(Records not available) But authentic accounts state that nine brothers served in the Revolutionary War. It is believed some might have served in Pennsylvania or/and New York. Some records sate that Balser went to Tennessee, took claim at junction of Nolachucky & Meadow (Creek) Rivers. Excepting one visit back to Ohio at which time Henry's son, Balser was named in his honor, no

His revolutionary service is found in National Archives No. 515 General Index to Compiled Military Service Records of Revolutionary War Soldiers.

Henry Roush (1752 - 1831)

(Wife, Dorothy Nease)

Henry Roush born 1752 in Shenandoah Co., Va., died 1831, is buried in the Plants Cemetery on the front toward the river, in Meigs County, Ohio.

The Revolutionary Record of Henry Roush as preserved in the State Library of Richmond, Va. contains rolls of companies of troops paid off at Romney early in the Revolutionary War; on page 29 appears the Roll of John Tipton's Company. Henry Rouse (Roush) was a private in this company and received for services 88 days, the sum of 6-12-6. A receipt signed by Captain Tipton and dated October 25, 1775, acknowledged receipt of the moneys to be paid by him to the various claimants. I declare this to be a true statement from the volume cited. Richmond, Va., February 1, 1926, (Signed, Rebecka Johnston)

They had ten children. Henry great great grandson Virgil Roush sponsored this publication.

Mary Magdalene Roush (1748 (?) - ????)

Wife of Lewis H. Zerkle of New Market, Shenandoah County, Virginia (Birth Dates not known) Davidsburg Cemetery, New Market, Va.

Mary Magdalene Roush (Rausch) is the only member of this large family known to have remained in the valley. Some granddaughters did as shown elsewhere. She married Lewis Zerkle also of a large family. (See Roush History Vol. 1, 1928, page 677 ff.) Without fixed dates it may be assumed, by studying the dates of known births, that she was born about 1748. Their first born, according to the baptismal records of the local Lutheran Church, 1786. According to the custom those days, they had a large family 14 children. Information in the Valley says they are buried in the Lutheran Cemetery in New Market. Some of the Zerkles came with the Roushes and Neases to Mason, Meigs and Gallia Counties some now using the name Circle. (Vol.1, Roush History p. 537)

Five children have been reported for this family.

George Roush (1761 - 1845)

This grave is in the Welden Cemetery in Racine, OH. He is the Great Great Grandfather of the writer, Lester L. Roush, Editor and author of the series of Roush Histories, and of this Military Record.

Wife, Catherine Zerkelborn Aug. 14, 1763, Shenandoah County, Died about 1813.

United States Department of Interior, Bureau of War Pensions, Revolutionary Section:

"War Pension Claim S 8579 it appears that George Roush was born in July 1761, in Shenandoah County, Virginia. While a resident of his native County he enlisted in the fall of 1779 and served two months as a private in Captain John Roush's (his Brother) Virginia Company. He enlisted in the

summer of 1780 and served two months in Captain Pugh's Virginia Company. He enlisted in the summer of 1781 and served three months in Captain All's Virginia Company. He was allowed pension on his application executed October 1, 1832, while a resident of Sutton Township, Meigs County, Ohio. His brother, Jonas Roush who also in the Revolution makes supporting affidavit, George Roush moved to Mason County, Virginia 1798." Tradition says that George and Jonas were in the Battle of Yorktown and saw Cornwallis hand over his sword to George Washington. (See History of Roush Family in America, Lester L. Roush, Vol. 1 p. 413-414)

George Roush married, second, Catherine Wolfe, August 13, 1814, one child, Hannah. (Salser).

Jonas Roush (1763 - 1850)

They had eight children, many of their descendants still live in the Meigs County vicinity and elsewhere in Ohio.

Concerning the services of Jonas Roush in the War for Independence (Revolution) The United States Department of Interior Bureau of War Pensions, Revolutionary Section, sends the following:

"I have to advise you that from the papers of the Revolutionary Pension Claims S4785, it appears that Jonas Roush (Rausch) was born in September 1763, in Holman Fort, Shenandoah County, Virginia. While a resident of his native county he enlisted in July 1781 as a substitute for his brother Henry Roush (Rouse) and served three months in Captain AL or AUL or Awl's Company, Col. Bird or Burt's Virginia Regiment, was at the siege of Yorktown, and on his way to Winchester, with prisoners, was taken sick near Fredericksburg, and discharged. He was allowed Pension on his application executed while a resident of Mason County, Virginia, to which place he moved in 1798. His wife whose name is not stated died in February 1837, and in June of that year he moved to Meigs County, Ohio, to live with his daughter, whose name is not given." (See History of Roush and Allied Families in America, Lester L. Roush, 1928, p. 596, for complete history.)

Elizabeth Roush (1758 - 1832)

Elizabeth Roush, daughter of John Adam and wife Susannah Schlern, was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, December 18, 1758, died in Green County, Tenn. August 19, 1832. On March 6, 1779 she was married to John Nease, of Shenandoah County, Va. He was born January 8, 1757, in Shenandoah County, Va. They are buried in the St. James Lutheran Cemetery a few miles south of Greenville, Tenn. They had 12 children. (See Roush History Vol. III, page 112 ff) They went from the Shenandoah County to the Tennessee community on the Nolachucky River where they owned hundreds of acres on Meadow Creek south of the Nolachucky about the same time that the Roush Brothers settled on the 6,000 acre tract on the Ohio north of the Kanawha River in Virginia.

Records state that he was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. We have not had it documented. They had twelve children.

Tradition says that Balser Roush, of whom we find no records went to this Tennessee Community.

John Adam Rausch (1711 - 1786)

John Adam Rausch emigrated to America 1736, soon settled in Shenandoah Valley, Va. John Adam Rausch and wife Susannah Schlern, Shenandoah Co. were the parents of the nine sons of

further records have been found.

Jacob Roush (1746 - 1830)

"History of Upper Ohio Valley," published by Brant Fuller Company, Madison, Wisconsin, states that Jacob Roush was with General Andrew Lewis in the Battle of Point Pleasant, 1774. He is so recorded in the Memorial at the Cornstock Monument in To Endie Wei Park in Point Pleasant. This has always been tradition with the descendants.

On his tombstone in the Roush Cemetery near Cheshire, Ohio is this inscription, "Jacob Roush, Pvt. Barbour's Va. Reg., Rev. War, born 1746, died 1830. (Roush)."

Rommey and Winchester pay roll p. 29-30, lists both Jacob and Henry Roush.

He married Catherine Fox. They are buried in the Roush Cemetery which either he or his brother Philip gave the land. Many other of younger generation of Roushes are buried in this same cemetery one mile west of Cheshire, Ohio.

They had eight children; many of their descendants live in the Cheshire and adjoining communities.

Alexander Waddell (1732 - 1834)

Alexander Waddell was born in or near Galsgo, Scotland, in February, 1732, came to America 1755. Tradition says he came as a soldier with Gen. Braddock, served in the French and Indian War, later went to the Southern part of the Shenandoah Valley, from which he served in the Revolutionary War. In 1771 he married Eleanor Roush (Rausch), a sister to the nine Roush brothers who served in the War for Independence. He is known to have lived in Staunton, Augusta Co., Virginia. (See Roush History Vol. II, page 422). He with his brother-in-law, Jacob Roush fought in the Battle of Point Pleasant 1774. About the beginning of the century he and his wife, Eleanor Roush, and family came to Gallia County. Here many hundreds of their descendants were born and reared and live to this day. He died at the age of 102, September 6, 1834. Buried in what was the family cemetery, but later came to be known as it now is, the Hurlbert Cemetery on S. R. 141 near the Alexander Community named for him.

Eleanor's stone is by the side of her husband's. She is said to have been one of the belles of the valley, and the many descendants named in her honor speak of respect and regard shown her. Eleanor was born 1751, Shenandoah Co. died 1827 in Gallia County, Ohio.

They had ten children, all but one attained adulthood.

Daniel Roush (1754 - 1832)

White Church Cemetery, Mason County. No marker, Donald F. Roush points to burial spot in the Roush corner of the Cemetery, beyond the first tree.

Daniel Roush, 1754-1832, married Elizabeth, maiden name thought to be Henkle. Like the brother, Captain John and wife Dorothy Henkle, they had no children. He is buried in the White Church Cemetery in Mason County, W. Va.

Revolutionary fame, and three daughters. He should be mentioned in this connection not alone for furnishing these soldiers for this cause of Independence, but in his own right for supplying rations and other equipment for the Continental Army. The famous American Historian, George Bancroft, in reciting the events 1774, under the headings, "Preparations for a General Congress," and "American Arms for Self-Defense," has this to say:

"Beyond the Blue Ridge, the emigrants on the banks of the Shenandoah, many of them Germans, met at Woodstock, and with Muhlenberg, then a clergyman, soon to be military chief devoted themselves to the cause of liberty. Higher up the valley of Virginia, where the plough already vied with the rifle and hardy hunter had begun to till the soil, the summer of the year ripened the wheatfields of the pioneers not for themselves alone. When the sheaves had been harvested, and the corn thrashed and ground in a country as yet poorly provided with barn or mills, the backwoodsmen without any pass through the mountains that could be called roads, delivered 137 barrels of flour as their remittance to the poor of Boston, determined to hold out appeal to the colonists and the world for justice, trusting in God that these things should be overruled for the establishment of liberty, virtue, and happiness in America" (History of the United States of America, George Bancroft; the author's last revision, Vol. IV. pages 29, 30.) In the Shenandoah Valley are still to be found old records which show contributions of wheat and food for the colonists. The Roushes had one of these mills on Mill Creek and no doubt were among those supplying such food. In this manner the father of the nine brothers aided the cause of the Revolution.

They had eleven children, (Balser not proved.) By Genealogical Formula this couple would have more than 100,000 offspring in the 235 years of their American abode.

Return to Roush COAT OF ARMS description.

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Webmaster: Gary Roush

Last updated 21 September 1996

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The Roush Family Coat of Arms

by Lester Le Roy Roush



[Larger Coat of Arms \(159k\)](#) suitable for printing on 8 1/2 by 11 paper

The Roush (Rausch) Family Armorial Coat as recorded in Rietstap's Armorial General is described as follows:

ARMS: Quarterly, first and fourth are grape with fruit ppr. on Mound Vert. Second and third gules an armoured Knight argent in the dexter hand a sword point up in sinister hand a fire-ball ppr. In center an escutcheon sable charged with a bend wavy argent.

CREST: Between two wings sable in Knight argent plumed argent and gules, in dexter hand a sword.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABOVE ARMORIAL COAT:

Quarterly - the shield being divided into four equal quarters

Or - gold denotes Generosity and Elevation of Mind

Ppr - proper or natural color.

Vert - green, denotes Hope, Joy and Loyalty in love.

Gules - red, denotes Military Fortitude and Magnanimity.

Dexter - right

Sinister - left

Argent - silver, denotes Peace and Sincerity.

Escutcheon - small shield.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Riestap's Armorial General. Symbolisms of Heraldry - W. Cecil Wade. Dictionary of Heraldry - Charles N. Elvin. Siebmacher Wappenbuch.

The Coat of Arms for the Rausch family has three known variations. All are to be found in Planche's de L'Armorial, de J. B. Rietstap, PL CXXXI, p. 100. Two are Bavarian and one is a Pomeranian grant. Bavaria is the largest republic of Germany in area and population, next to Prussia. It consists of two distinct and unequal portions, bavaria proper and the Palatinate of the Rhine. The coat of arms for the Palatine families would be granted by the ruler of Bavaria.

Of the Pomeranian Rausch Family to whom the coat of arms was granted, we have no further knowledge at this time. It may be conjectured, however, that they were of Palatine origin. The one presented herewith is the one adopted by the Roush Family Association of America. Both the original and translation are given. Most of the terms and historical accounts used in "Heraldry" are in French because that language prevailed while the science was growing up. The term "heraldry" gets its name from the heralds of the Middle Ages, who were the official representatives of the Kings and Lords.

"Rausch de Traubenberg - Bavaria. (Nob. au St. Empire 23 dem., 1539; conf. de nob. 19 Sept., 1660). Ec.; aux 1 et 4 d'or a un cep de vigne, accole a son echalas terrasse au nat; aux 2 et 3 de gu. a un chevalier, tenant une sepee de sa main dextre et une grenade allumee de sa main sen. Sur le tout de sa. a la bande ondee d'arg. C.; 1 chevalier, iss., entre un volde sa."

These descriptions of the Coat of Arms were supplied by J. E. Caldwell Company, Philadelphia, PA

Rausch of Traubenberg, Bavaria (granted by the Holy Empire December 23, 1539. Another grant of rank or nobility was conferred by the Empire upon the family September 19, 1660). A quartered arms, the 1st and 4th being charged with a grape vine supported by a pole or prop resting upon the ground. The 2nd and 3rd quarterings are charged with a knight holding in his hand a flaming bomb. This is charged in the center with a smaller shield of black, having an irregular band of silver. The crest is a knight placed between two black wings.

How much the family antedated this grant of the Coat of Arms is not known. It is evident that they had won a place of prominence and had gained favor with the Holy Empire by 1539. This was during the reign of Charles V., the most important in the German annals and the most brilliant in the sixteenth century.

It is evident that many of the Roush families of America with the various spellings, are of the same origin. Most of the families listed as emigrants as having come to America between 1732 and 1743 we believe to be of the same immediate families of Jacob (T.) Rausch, 1732, the Jacob Rausch who settled in Windsor Township, Berk's County, Pennsylvania, and the John Adam Rausch, of 1736, the first ancestor of Volume I. Reference should be made to "[The History of The Roush Family in America](#)," by Lester Le Roy Roush, published in 1928.

Only traditional regulations govern the use of coats of arms in America. In these pages no attempt is made to show that the families listed are of direct descent from those to whom any of these coats of arms were granted. This symbol has become ours by adoption only.

[COAT OF ARMS](#) of another Bavarian Rausch Family

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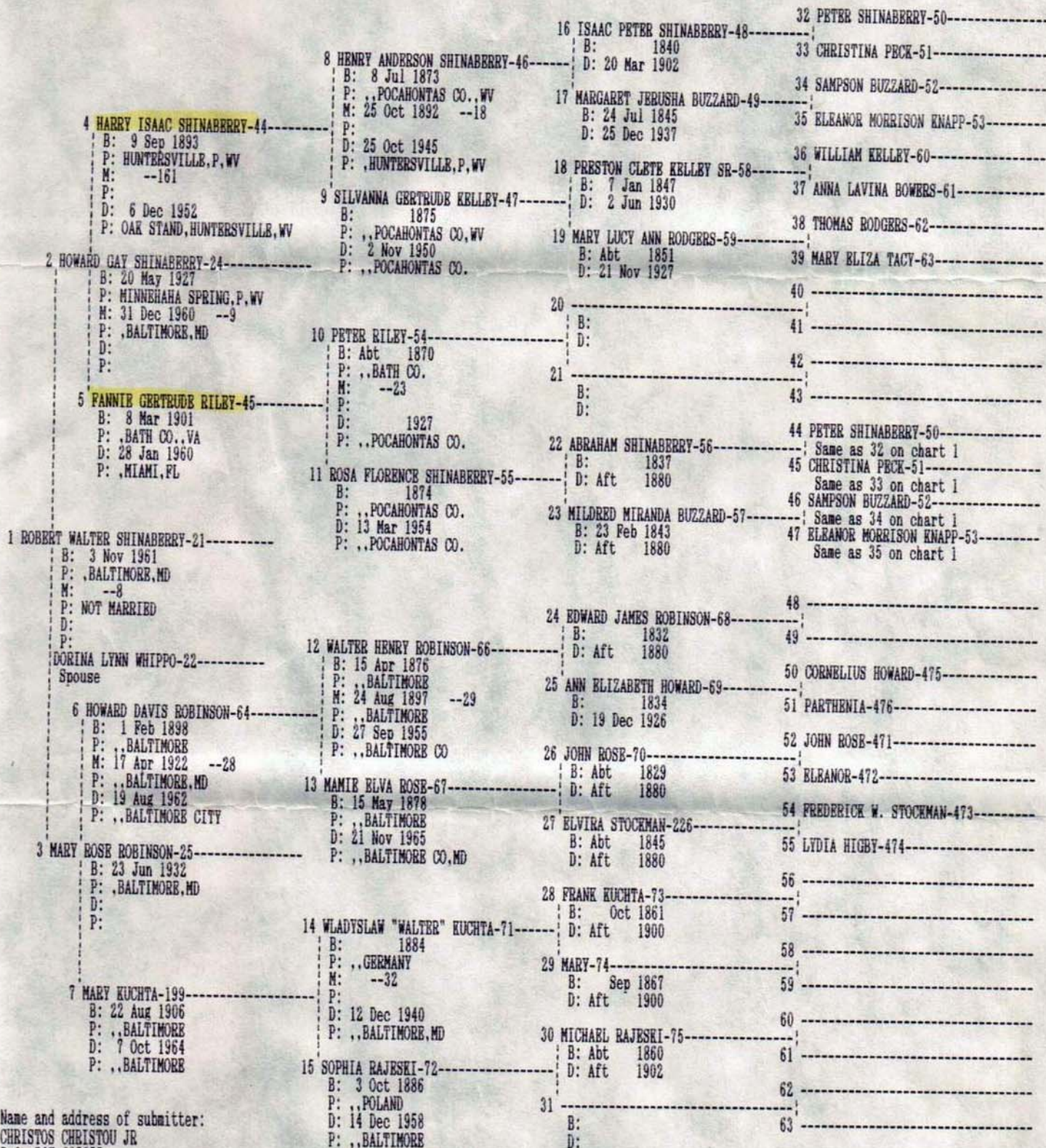
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PEDIGREE CHART

5 Nov 1990

Chart No. 1



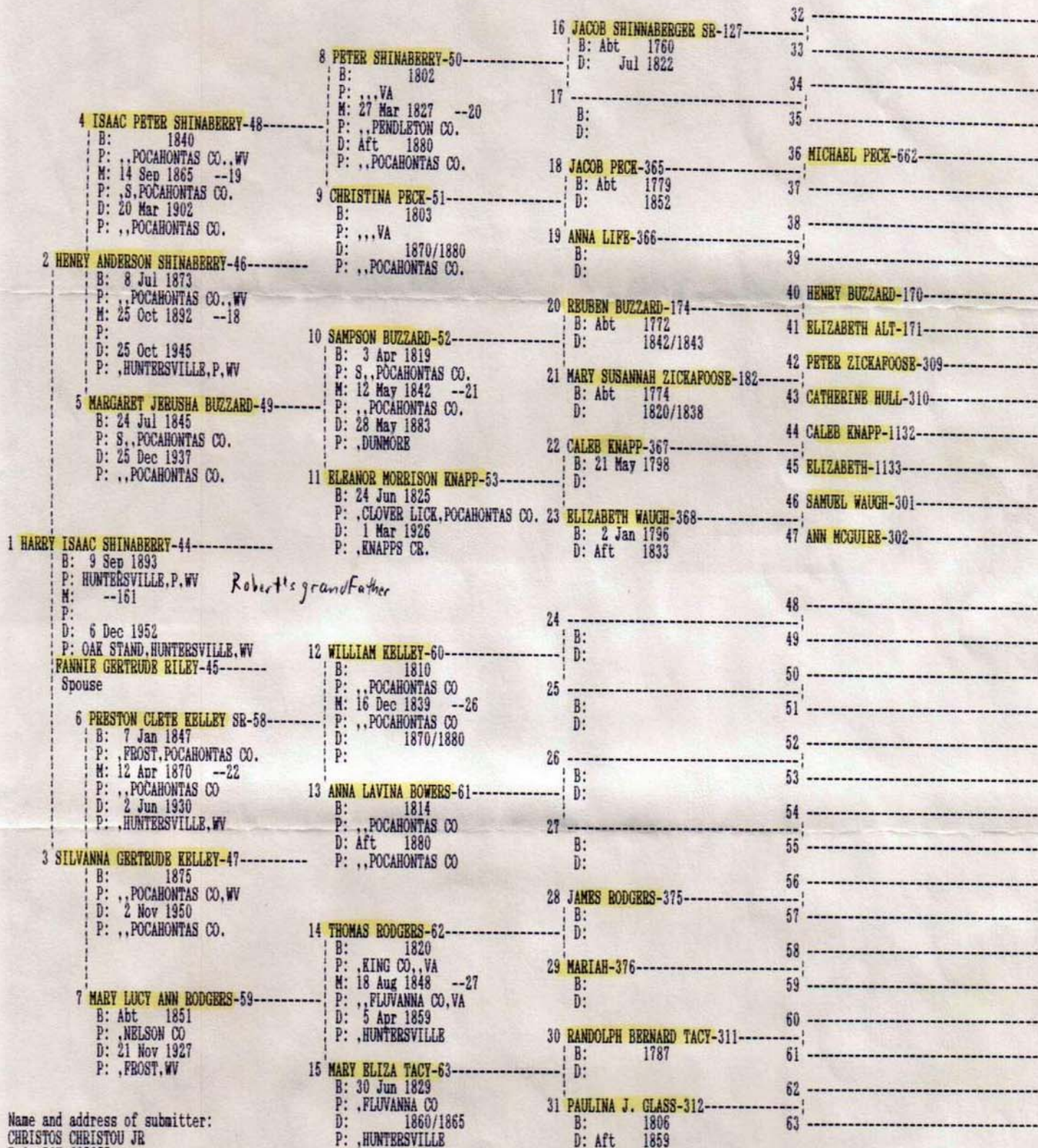
Name and address of submitter:
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PEDIGREE CHART

5 Nov 1990

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INDEX OF NAMES ON PEDIGREE CHART

5 Nov 1990

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Name	RIN	Born/ Chr	Died/ Bur	Chart Number	Person Number	Parent MRIN
, ELIZABETH	1133			1	45	
, MARIAH	376			1	29	
ALT, ELIZABETH	171	1740		1	41	363
BOWERS, ANNA LAVINA	61	1814	1880	1	13	
BUZZARD, HENRY	170	1735	1791	1	40	
BUZZARD, MARGARET JERUSHA	49	1845	1937	1	5	21
BUZZARD, REUBEN	174	1772	1842	1	20	67
BUZZARD, SAMPSON	52	1819	1883	1	10	70
GLASS, PAULINA J.	312	1806	1859	1	31	
HULL, CATHERINE	310			1	43	153
KELLEY, PRESTON CLETE SR	58	1847	1930	1	6	26
KELLEY, SILVANNA GERTRUDE	47	1875	1950	1	3	22
KELLEY, WILLIAM	60	1810	1870	1	12	
KNAPP, CALEB	1132	1771	1829	1	44	482
KNAPP, CALEB	367	1798		1	22	483
KNAPP, ELEANOR MORRISON	53	1825	1926	1	11	150
LIFE, ANNA	366			1	19	
MCGUIRE, ANN	302		1847	1	47	
PECK, CHRISTINA	51	1803	1870	1	9	149
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RODGERS, MARY LUCY ANN	59	1851	1927	1	7	27
RODGERS, THOMAS	62	1820	1859	1	14	154
SHINABERRY, HARRY ISAAC	44	1893	1952	1	1	18
SHINABERRY, HENRY ANDERSON	46	1873	1945	1	2	19
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TACY, MARY ELIZA	63	1829	1860	1	15	128
TACY, RANDOLPH BERNARD	311	1787		1	30	
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ZICKAFOOSE, PETER	309		1814	1	42	

It has been suggested that he was one of the famous itinerant weavers who traveled from settlement to settlement doing the fine weaving for the more prosperous families, being welcomed into the household as a craftsman and also a bearer of news of other settlements. We definitely know that in this period he became an expert frontiersman.

There is another tradition which should be included here to the effect that Alexander was married before he left Scotland and brought his family to America where at some time within this period his cabin was attacked by Indians in his absence, and his wife and children all murdered. The writer is inclined to feel that this was experienced by his younger brother Matthew, and has heard the same tradition related about Matthew. The absence of any available record of any permanent residence of Alexander during this period gives additional weight to this belief.

In the year 1771 we can imagine the household of JOHN ADAM ROUSH welcoming Alexander Waddell to their home in the Mill Creek Valley near Mt. Jackson, Va. They had not seen him for over a year and his news of the other settlements was warmly welcomed while the womenfolk of the house made haste to prepare the flaxen thread that the expert weaver would transform into beautiful linen. Probably the most excited was 19 year old ELEANOR ROUSH who had met the mature ALEXANDER WADDELL on previous visits, then 39 years old and in the prime of life. We do not know the exact day of their marriage. Their grand-daughter says it was in 1771 or 1772. It is possible that it was in 1770. In any event about 1771 this newly married couple left the comparative safety of the Shenandoah Valley and settled in the heart of the Allegheny Mountains on the very edge of the frontier. The site of this home which was only to be moved a short distance a few years later to gain the height of Buckeye Mountain was in Pocahontas County, along the Greenbrier River, just south of Marlinton (New West Va.) This site was then in Botetourt County, later Bath County and finally Pocahontas. Price's History of Pocahontas County dwells at length on Alexander Waddell and his descendants.....We will insert the Price article.....

ALEXANDER WADDELL. One of the pioneers of our county from whom quite a number of our people trace their descent was Alexander Waddell. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and was among the earliest settlers in the community, of Parvin Chapel. His wife a Miss Roush. He came from Augusta County before the Revolution, but in what year is not certainly known. He came out to the lands beyond Buckeye and around Sewall's Cave, and selected the place so long known as the Waddell Place, where the public road reaches the highest point on the mountain in passing from Buckeye to Millpoint.

affairs of Gallia County. His wife Mary died 6 March 1827 in Gallia Co. and is buried Mt. Zion Cemetery. We do not know the date but William's second marriage was to Sarah (Ross) Simmons a widow. There were no children by this marriage.

William built the first home in the valley west of Mt. Zion and the present Waddell House (red brick). The original home was two story, weather-boarded log house and it stood until about 1924. It was about 1830 that he built the red brick which was farther from the road, the one on the road being built by his son William J. He purchased sizeable tracts of land and from him each of his nine daughters received farms. In 1825 William set aside a plot of ground on his place for a church. This was and is Fairfield Church which was the place of worship of all the clan until Mt. Zion was built, after which date those closer worshipped there. The Rev. Lester L. Roush, editor of this volume, served his first pastorage on this charge. William Waddell died 1 January 1859 and is buried at Mt. Zion

Issue: (1st marriage)

- i. Jeanette (Jenny Waddell
- ii. Isabella (Ibbie) Waddell
- iii. Eleanor (Nellie) Waddell
- iv. Mary A. Waddell
- v. Sarah Ross Waddell
- vi. William Waddell
- vii. Merriam Waddell
- viii. Martha G. Waddell
- ix. Margaret Ann Waddell
- x. Elizabeth Waddell

1. Jeanette (Jenny) Waddell was born 24 April 1796 in Pocahontas Co. died 26 January 1856 Gallia Co., bur Mt. Zion cemetery.

Jenny married Michael Womeldorff 27 October 1812, Gallia County O.

Michael was born 24 February 1784 Berks Co, Pa. and died 24 April 1865 Gallia Co., Buried at Mt. Zion.

Issue: (1st marriage) Most of these were in Green twp, Gallia Co, O.

- i Daniel Womeldorff b/14 Sept 1813
m/ Harriet Kerr
- ii William Womeldorff b/ 14 September 1815
m/ Sarah Waddell, daughter of John #24
- iii. John Womeldorff b/ 19 April 1820
m/ Margaret
- iv. Mary Ann Womeldorff b/ 14 March 1818
m/ George W. Holmes
- v. Jeanette Womeldorff b/21 April 1822
m/ John J. Eagle
- vi. George Womeldorff b/ 22 April 1824
m/ Mary Downing of Middleport

This is not complete. If anyone is interested in the brothers & sisters of Maria (Waddell) Barlow, I will continue with facts available.

ROUSH

John Adam Roush was born in Germany in 1711. He came to America in 1736. The city of his birth was Darmstadt. After coming to America he journeyed to The Shenandoah Valley. His home was near Mt. Jackson, Virginia. His wife was Susannah. They had nine sons that served in the Revolutionary War.

John Adam Roush died in 1786 and his wife Susanna died in 1796.

There is an old tombstone near Mt. Jackson Virginia and it reads:

Ano 1711
Geböhren
Johannes
Rausch
Gestorben
Den 19^{ten} Octob
er 1786

There has been a new marker placed and it reads as follows:

1711-John Adam Roush-1786
Emigrant from Darmstadt, Germany, 1736
Early Settler of the Shenandoah Valley

1713-His wife, Susannah-1796
Parents of Nine sons who served their
country in the cause of independence

1741 Philip Roush 1820	--1742 Henry Roush 1831
1743 John Roush 1815	1746 Jacob Roush 1830
1749-Daniel Roush-1832	
1753 Eleanor Roush Waddell 1827	
Mary Magdalene (Zerkle)	
1766 George Raush-1845	1763-Jonas Raush-1850

Their descendants living and dead number about 40,000 American citizens
Records of the family available at most libraries.

Henry Roush is buried at Wolfe Cemetery, Plants, Ohio and George Roush
At Weldon cemetery, Racine, Ohio both in Meigs County, Ohio overlooking
the Ohio River. Philip is buried in Cheshire, Gallia County, Ohio,
another report lists Henry being at Wolf cemetery Letart Falls, Ohio,
John is at Pt Pleasant West Virginia

Jacob Cheshire Ohio, Daniel Mason Co., Va., Eleanor Waddle at Hulbert
cemetery, near Alexander Church, Gallia County, Ohio. Mary Magdalene
Zerkle at New Market Va, George at Racine, Ohio and Jonas at Gilmore
cemetery, Syracuse, Ohio.

Roush facts put in order.

- I. John Adam Roush - born Darmstadt German in 1711
came to America in 1736
settled in Shenandoah Valley
near villages of Mt. Jackson, Va.
Issue: at least 11
Wife: Susannah _____ b. 1713
John's death - (19) October 1786
Susannah's death 1796
Burial near Mt. Jackson, Va.

this couple had 9 sons that served in the Revolutionary War.

II.i Philip Roush 1741-1820 bur Cheshire, Gallia County Ohio

ii. Henry 1742-1831 bur Wolf cemetery-Letart Falls or
Plants, Ohio

iii. John Roush Pt. Pleasant Ohio bur. - 1743-1815

iv. Jacob Roush 1746-1830 . Born in Shenandoah County, Va.
Served in Revolutionary War from 1775-1783.
Married Catherine Fox in 1776.
Died in Cheshire, Gallia County Ohio. Buried at
Roush or Lucky cemetery, 1 mile back of Cheshire.
Grave not marked but supposed to be near that of Adam
and Paul, his sons.
Jacob was a stockholder in Ohio Land Co. Settled in
Gallia County in 1803/
Issue: Jacob & Catherine (Fox) Roush
a. Rosina Roush
b. Dorothea Roush
c. Catherine Roush
d. John Roush
e. Adam Roush
f. Susannah Roush
g. Paul Roush
h. Cornelius Roush

v. Daniel Roush - 1749-1832 buried Mason County, Va.

***vi. Eleanor Roush (Waddell) 1753-1827 buried Hulbert cemetery, near
Alexander Church, Gallia County, Ohio

vii. Mary Magdalene (Zerkle) no dates- buried New Market, Va.

viii. George Roush - 1766-1845 buried Racine, Ohio

ix. Jonas Roush -1763-1850 buried Gilmore cemetery, Syracuse, Ohio.

List not complete.

ELEANOR RAUCH WADDELL BRANCH
ALEXANDER WADDELL AND WIFE ELEANOR RAUSH
AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

BY

Jack E. Nida, Attorney, Columbus, Ohio

Forward

The purpose of the following brief outline of the life of Alexander Waddell and his descendants is not intended to be as exhaustive as the work on the Roush Family, but rather to make available to the many descendants of this family some of the information of the first several generations. It is to be hoped that a more complete work will become available sometime within the not too distant future. Any additions, corrections or comments on the following, leading to such a future undertaking will be welcomed by the writer. Full credit cannot be extended to the many who have contributed their bit in the assembling of this information, but at least mention must be made to the valuable material assembled by Miss Mary Waddell of Westerville, Ohio and the late James Campbell of Scottdale, Pa.

Alexander Waddell and his Brothers

Alexander Waddell was born in or near Glasgow Scotland, in the month of February, 1732.....the same month and year which saw the birth of another great American, George Washington. We know little of the details of his early life, but we know that there were at least two other brothers, an elder brother WILLIAM and a younger brother MATTHEW. The Waddells were said to be prosperous weavers of that vicinity. ALEXANDER WADDELL came to America in 1755.....tradition having it that he was accompanied by his brother William, who subsequently became separated from him. William going northward toward New York, and the two brothers never meeting again. A further tradition is that both brothers came to America as soldiers under General Braddock who arrived the same year, serving with him in the famous battle and remaining in America to become pioneers in the new country. Little is known of Alexander from the time of his arrival at the age of 24 Years until the time of his marriage in 1771 fifteen years later. His service in the various French and Indiana Wars which were waged during this period might well account for the absence of detailed records. Undoubtedly he soon found his way to the frontier where other Scotsmen were going and probably was frequently in and around the small settlement of Staunton in Augusta County, Va. where the Waddells were prominent in the early days of that community. Probably they were related but the relationship is unknown as this time.

She preceded him in death by 7 years. He spent the later years of his life with his son Joseph, leaving him a spinning wheel, a large silver dressing spoon, a Bible which he had brought from Scotland inscribed with his own signature, and a large meat or turkey platter. These are owned now by Mrs. Irene Clark Engign (Mrs. John Ensign, a descendant of Joseph. She was formerly of Huntington, W Va but is now living in Redgewood, N. J.

There were twelve children born to Alexander and Eleanor Waddell, among them was James Waddell, the second son through whom our line traces its descent..... (This concludes the copied portion of the Roush Family History.

While we were in Gallipolis (Gallia County) Library in 1977, the librarian produced a folder that contained an outline of three generations of descendants of Alexander Waddell and Eleanor Roush. It was published August 6, 1950 by Jack E. Nida of 2737 East Broad St, Columbus 9, Ohio. We will try to tie in the information of the 12 children and their descendants through the outline and some history from the (History of the Rousch Family).

Issue of Alexander Waddell (1732-1834) & Eleanor Roush Waddell (1752-1827).

- i. William Waddell
- ii. James Waddell
- iii. John Waddell
- iv. Alexander Waddell, Jr.
- v. Joseph Waddell
- ***vi. Martha Waddell
- vii. Elizabeth Waddell
- viii. Ann Waddell
- ix. Mary Waddell
- x. Miriam Waddell
- m xi. Jennie Waddell
- xii. Isabella Waddell
- ****Cur line

William Waddell Family.

(1) i. William Waddell was born February 7, 1773. On 24 March 1795 in Greenbrier County Va William and Mary Ross were married. Mary was born 24 April 1775, probably in Greenbriar Co. William, being the eldest, bought a farm adjoining his father's in Pocahontas County but in a few years decided to go across the mountain to the new Ohio country. He made the trip on horseback to Scioto County Ohio in 1800 but found the few settlers there shaking with the quake. He returned and in 1803 came again to Ohio, bringing his wife and three daughters two of whom were old enough to ride horseback, the third was a babe in arms. He settled in Green township Gallia County on the "Salt Works Place" in the valley south of Mt. Zion Church on the road between Gallipolis and Rodney. He was the forerunner of the Waddell family which came to hold such an important place in the

When he first explored the Levels all was mainly vacant or unclaimed, and he might have entered the greater part of it. He concluded it was too level and glady, and so he preferred the lands south of Millpoint where he could be high enough to keep in the dry. Their daughter, Martha, married the late John Barlow, of Edray, mentioned elsewhere.

Elizabeth Waddell married William Sharp, near Edray. Ann Waddell married Squire James Sharp of Beaver Creek. Each of these sons-in law of the early pioneer are specially mentioned in this book as men of prominence in the affairs of the county. Mary Waddell married Squire John Gillilan, near Millpoint. This large family moved to Missouri, where their numerous descendants have their prosperous homes. Jennie Waddell married Josiah Brown, near Edray. Miriam Waddell was married to John Thompson and moved to Ohio. The Waddell sons were John, William, and Alexander. To give his sons a chance to have their homes near him, the venerable pioneer concluded to move to Ohio and settled near Gallipolis. These sons all died in Ohio and their history is not much known to their friends in West Virginia.

Mr. Waddell seems to have been a fervently pious person. It was his intense desire to live 100 years and he made this desire for longevity a matter of special prayer. He died in Ohio at the age of 102 years, thus receiving a full measure and more of borrowed time. With long life God satisfied him, and showed him his salvation. -----Taken in part from History of Catáhtontas County by William T. Price

Continuing with the History by Mr. Jack E. Nida.....

Close neighbors were the Ewings who later settled in Ewington, Gallia County, Ohio. On the edge of this frontier were many Indian raids which culminated in the action known as Lord Dunmore's War, and was featured by the Battle of Point Pleasant. Many of the company records of these troops were lost, but it has been shown to the satisfaction of the DAR, that Alexander Waddell fought in this battle under Capt. Arbuckle. Hardesty's History of Gallia County" states that Alexander Waddell fought in the Battle of Point Pleasant and mentions the powder horn which it is said he picked up off the battlefield from a fallen Indiana. Later during the Revolutionary War, Hardesty said that he fought under George Washington. It is probable that he fought in the southern campaign as there were in the possession of his descendants for many years a watch and a whetstone which Alexander found on the battlefield at Guilford Court House.

Another interesting tradition, which seems to be probable, is that Alexander was with Washington at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, and after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, and after the surrender, when the British soldiers and the Americans were mingling, Alexander met his younger brother Matthew who had been drafted into the British service. Matthew left the British and went back to the mountains with Alexander. It is the writer's belief that he married and lived near Alexander and that some misfortune happened to his family, possibly an Indiana attack and that only Matthew and one daughter, Agnes, remained alive. Matthew did not remarry and lived with Alexander in Pocahontas County until Alexander's son William came to Gallia County in 1803, when Matthew came also to Ohio and is mentioned in Hardesty's History as the first school teacher in Green township. Hardesty also mentions Alexander having served in the War of 1812, but in all probabilities his service was in some local official capacity as at that time he was 80 years old. He remained in Pocahontas County until 1817, when he and his younger son Joseph decided to follow his elder sons to Gallia County, Ohio. The church and school of Alexander was named for him and the sites were given by him. He was a devout Methodist, having joined the church about 1762. His great ambition was to live to be 100 years of age. He died at the age of 102, September 6, 1834 and was buried in the family graveyard later to be known as the Hulbert Graveyard, where his tombstone still bears this most appropriate inscription.

"A man that fought for liberty

But now his soul doth rest in Paradise."

Eleanor (Roush) Waddell died October 9, 1827, aged 75 years and was buried in the family graveyard. Her tombstone bears the following inscription: (Misspelling noted)

"Oh what a striking scene-
In this cold grave appears,
A mortal turned to dust again
Quit- spun out all her years."

Taken from the same book P393.

(Alexander Waddell & Eleanor Rausch Waddell) lived at Little Levels, Greenbrier County, Va. Dyer's "Index to land Grants in W. Va.", published by H. H. Dyer, Charleston 1 November 1895 listed 300 acres granted in the name of Alexander Waddell on 10 June 1783 at Little Levels. It is also recorded in the Land Grant book #1, pg 25, in Charleston, W. Va.

Surveyor's Record #1 Index, pg 733, Folio 1, Greenbrier Co. states:
"surveyed For Alexander Waddell 300 acres of land in the Little Levels, "

between the end of Buckeye Mountain and Greenbrier River which he is intitled to by settlement before the first day of January, 1778.....Signed by Thomas Edgar, Sge, Oct. 24, 1780.

This same tract of land is next found in Land Book #1 1791, Bath Co. Va. This County was formed by Act of Legislature Dec 14, 1790, from Augusta, Botetourt and Greenbrier Counties and became operative as a county unit in 1791.

Additional lands, were added on 8 April 1796, 489 A on west side of Greenbrier joining the 300 A, also 50 A by warrent, also $84\frac{1}{2}$ and $33\frac{1}{2}$ A were added. On March 23, 1796, 237 A Were surveyed for him in Bath Co. (From Surveyor's Book #1, pg 260, Bath Co. Court House at Warm Springs, Va.

In Deed Book #3, pg 85 a deed dated 1805 from James and Margaret Lewis to James Waddell set out that the Grantors conveyed 112 A in Bath Co and by him conveyed to said Lewis by deed of Bargain and Sale. That left 366 A in this 478 Tract). However the Land book of 1805 Bath Co. lists him as the owner of 300 A and 237 previously described and 363 A an error of 3 A. However by 1812 this was finally corrected. It further states Alexander Waddell had conveyed another 100 A.

1816 was the last year in which his name appears in ownership upon the Land books of Bath Co. which would indicate that he had left the County or disposed of his holdings.

This concluding was supported by a Deed of Record in the same Court House, deed book #5, pg 325 dated Oct 11, 1816 in which he and his wife Eleanor conveyed to Jacob Seibert for \$650.00 current money of Va. "A tract containing 478 A, 300 A that part therof formerly Granted to said Waddell by Patent dated 13 June 1783 and 178 A, the residue is taken by virtue the following land: Office Treasury Warrent 50 A part # 18672; $94\frac{1}{2}$ A by # 1714 issued November 30 1783; 33' A # 1778 issued 11 Feb 1786 whole in Bath Co. Va; 112 A to be excluded from survey occupied by John McMulty and purchased by William Cackley and 100 A occupied by Archibald Ellicot and purchased of James Waddell".....signed by his mark. Bath Co. Clerk's office April 10, 1817.

The sale was proven by John Barlow (a son-in law of Alexander) and on June 10 proven by John McMulty and on the 12th of August proven by William Sharp (another son-in-law.)

By this time all the children of this couple were married except Alexnader, Jr. and he married the following January 1817. Alexander and Eleanor were now preparing to journey to Ohio to join their sons in Ohio. They were about 84 and 64 years of age.

BRADSHAW**CONTINUED.

Jane Bradshaw Tallman's second marriage was to Thomas Gammon. They were the parents of five children thus: William, John, Franklin, Cyrus and Martin. William married Elizabeth Slaven; Martha Jane's first husband was Amos Campbell of Highland County, Virginia. Her second marriage was to Rev. J. W. Canter, Methodist minister.

William Bradshaw married Jane Elliott Hickman of Back Creek. They were the parents of nine children as follows:

Mary Jane Bradshaw married Alexander Moore.

Nancy Makemie Bradshaw married Isaac Hartman.

Senilda Eiler Bradshaw married Washington Nottingham.

Hulda Hickman Bradshaw married John A. McLaughlin.

Martha Ann Bradshaw married Beverly Hugh Waugh.

Matilda Margaret Bradshaw married Nicholas Linger.

Rebecca Frances Bradshaw died early in life.

Rachel Hannah Bradshaw died at the age of six years.

William James Bradshaw married Mary Ellen Watson and settled in Lewis County.

NOTES ON JOHN BRADSHAW, ESQ.:

John Bradshaw and his brother James was a native of England, before coming to this country. Bradshaw is a historic name in England. John Bradshaw at one time owned most of the land from Huntersville to Dilley's Mill. He donated, without reservation, the site for all the public buildings of the new Pocahontas County, at Huntersville the county seat. He once drew a ten thousand dollar prize in a lottery which made him a wealthy man for the times. He was drafted into the service about the time of Tarleton's raid on Charlottesville during the war of 1812.

John Bradshaw died suddenly in 1837. His grave is marked by a wild cherry tree in the old Huntersville cemetery, which is said to be growing directly over his grave.

The above is taken from History of Pocahontas County

BATTLES TAKING PLACE IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY DURING THE WAR BETWEEN
THE STATES.

Three Battles of Beverly

24 Apr. 1863

29 Oct. 1864

11 Jan. 1865.

Cheat Mountain Pass

12 to 14 Sept. 1863.

Cheat River

6 Dec. 1863.

15 July 1861.

Battle of Droop Mountain

6 Nov. 1863.

NOTE: The above was taken from 'Battle Dates' by Newton A. Strait, published in 1902.